Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

citizens' bulletin

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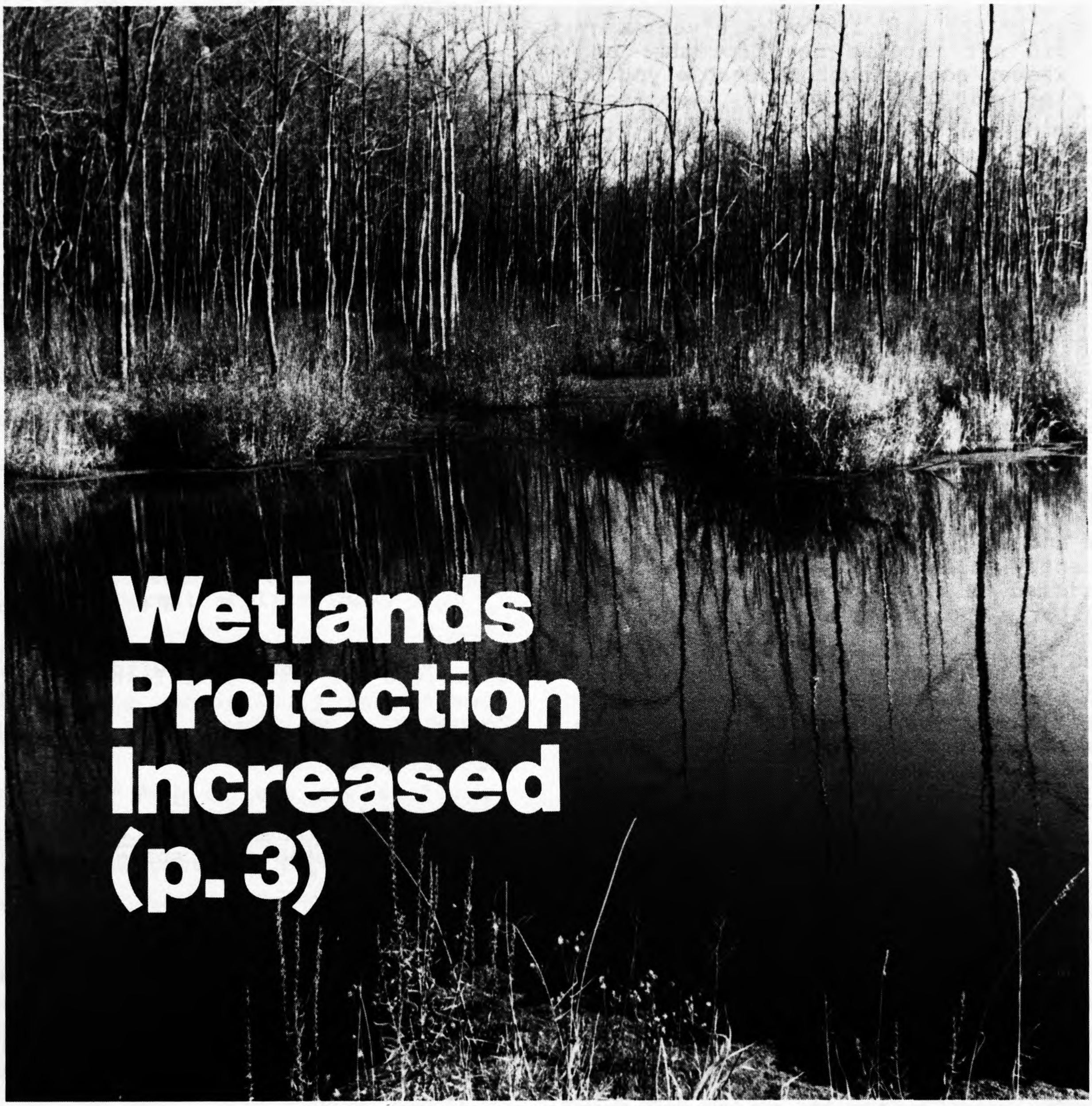

Wetlands Protection Increased (p. 3)

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From the Editor

The heading on this column is something less than accurate, because the editor's position has been vacant since last spring when Tom Turick was transferred to the post of Inland Wetlands Administrator. Since that time, the staff of the Information and Education Unit has been pitching in on a part-time basis to get the Bulletin to you, and I have been serving as interim editor.

Based on the mail I have received, many of you did not receive the September and October issues soon enough to enable you to attend the various workshops, meetings, hearings, and events which were noted in those issues.

We apologize for the delays in getting the Bulletin out and ask that you bear with us. We have made a major effort to sort out the problems inherent in putting out a magazine 11 times a year, and those created by the current editor's vacancy. We think most of the knots have now been unraveled. The November and December issues of the Bulletin should have reached you by the 18th and 19th of those months -- in time for the various hearings carried in the two issues.

Our New Year's Resolution is to meet our deadlines and to make sure that the printer and mailer do the same. Our resolve was recently strengthened when Commissioner Pac notified us that the request to refill the editor's position had been granted. This should enable us to improve both content and delivery.

In the New Year, we also plan to make more extensive use of the Supplement, which is typed up and run off the day before the Bulletin is mailed, in order to provide you with the best possible notice of upcoming events. However some important hearings may still be missed, Unfortunately we often receive notices for public hearings immediately following a Bulletin deadline. And due to printing and mailing turn-around times, these same hearings occur too early in the following month to be included in the next issue of the Bulletin. A recent example was the hearings on EPA regulations to establish an Inspection and Maintenance Program for Connecticut motor vehicles. In cases like this, we will try to get the word to you by using the news media.

A word about content. Many of you have indicated on your renewal forms the subjects you would like to see more of in the Bulletin. We welcome your comments and will try to follow your suggestions to the best of our ability, given the limitations of a 16-page publication. For example, we will continue the "Trailside Botanizing" column each month as long as Win and Pam Carter can continue to generously supply us with their excellent copy and illustrations. You will find Penni Sharp's Nature Notes column every other month, as long as her current schedule at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies will permit. The reports from the 208 and CAM programs will likewise be carried regularly, as will the monthly report of the Department's permit actions.

"Would like more on Environmental Problems."

K. B., New Hartford

"Would hope that the Bulletin would evolve into a monthly magazine such as the N.Y. Conservationist and include more information and data on hunting and fishing."

W. P., Fairfield

"Keep up the good work. Especially like the Nature Notes."

Mrs. G.S., Glastonbury

"Would prefer greater coverage of environmental and land use planning issues."

P. A., Newtown

"Please write more about air pollution."

S. M., West Hartford

"Resume/expand coverage of Conservation Commissions."

D.K.H., Meriden

"Put in more info on the fishing reports."

E & J. K., East Lyme

"Could we get more wildlife news?"

E. P., Suffield

"Perhaps a discussion on the hazards of nuclear power..."

J & B. B., Danbury

"I liked the old Bulletin better because it devoted more space to fishing and conservation."

I. J., Waterbury

"Would like more on hunting."

R. P., Fairfield

"If costs permit I would like to see some articles on 'backyard gardening' from tilling and preparing the soil to planting, transplanting, and harvesting the crop."

O. A., Groton

"Would like to see more coverage of parks and forests."

C. L., Old Lyme

-- Greg Sharp

Water Resources Unit Strengthened

DEP's inland and tidal wetlands protection activities have increased sharply in the past few months with the reorganization of the Water Resources Unit and the addition of new personnel.

Last summer Commissioner Stanley J. Pac requested and won the approvals necessary to fill 10 positions in the Unit. He also reassigned and upgraded several staff members, and he appointed veteran DEP employee, Benjamin Warner, to the post of Acting Director.

The Commissioner made the changes, he said, "in order to fulfill our statutory mandate to protect the wetlands resources of the state.

"Effective wetlands protection requires substantial staffing. The members of the Water Resources Unit must evaluate permit applications, hold hearings, follow up on citizen reports of illegal fills, and make inspections to be sure that permitted activities are being carried out in compliance with permit conditions. It's a big job, requiring dedicated people, and fortunately, we've been able to get the kind of top quality staff members we need to come closer to meeting our statutory obligations," Commissioenr Pac said.

According to Acting Director Warner, the new staff is making a big difference. One of the improvements he cited is closer examination of permit applications.

"Every wetland application now receives very careful scrutiny. The applicant must demonstrate convincingly that a wetland will not be harmed by a proposed activity.

"With the help of the new staff, we have denied and modified more wetland applications in the past eight months than the unit did in the previous three years," he said.

A second improvement is increased assistance to towns.

"The recent increases in staff have enabled us to give more technical assistance in wetlands matters to the 146 municipalities which have their own wetlands programs. In the past three months alone, we have worked with a dozen different towns," he said.

A third major improvement is the hiring of a fulltime soil scientist.

"With the addition of our soil scientist, we now have all wetland disciplines represented on our staff. This expertise in the soils area is particularly critical, because our state statute defines inland wetlands in terms of soil type," Warner said.

For Warner, the new staff arrived at the right time, because last year's amendment to the inland wetlands statute now requires that public hearings be held within 60 days of the receipt of an application for a permit. The Unit will be called upon to handle 100 public hearings on inland wetlands matters alone in 1978, and additional hearings will be required for tidal wetlands and structures and dredging permits, he said.

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the unit, Warner has reorganized it into three major areas: wetlands management, flood management, and mapping and survey services. Within the Wetlands Management Section are two sub-sections: 1) Tidal Wetlands, Structures and Dredging, and 2) Inland Wetlands. The Flood Management Section includes the Stream Channel Encroachment Line Program, the Flood Control Program, and the Dam Safety Program. The Mapping and Survey group assists and supports both the Wetlands Management and Flood Management Sections.

The reorganization, he said, should provide smoother administration through the grouping of similar programs. But the staff have been chosen and assigned with an eye to flexibility.

"Our new people must be flexible in their roles. I plan to shift personnel within the unit as needed. For instance, if our Flood Control Program needs help, we may have to borrow from the wetlands side, and vice versa. Fortunately, many of our staff have sufficient academic training or experience to perform well in either section," he said.

On the following pages are photographs and brief descriptions of the duties and backgrounds of some of the personnel of the Water Resources Unit who have been recently appointed or promoted.

Editor's Note:

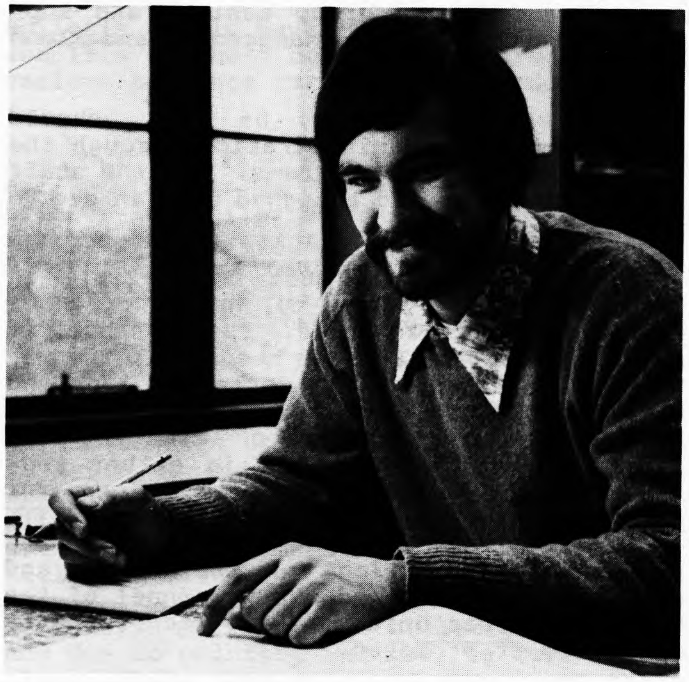
As this issue of the Bulletin went to press, the Department issued cease and desist orders against a company and an individual for carrying out "an unlawful filling operation on state regulated inland wetlands" in Waterbury. The two orders represented the first use of an administrative cease and desist order for an alleged inland wetlands violation. Last summer, the Department issued an administrative cease and desist order for the first time for a tidal wetlands violation.

Director

Benjamin Warner

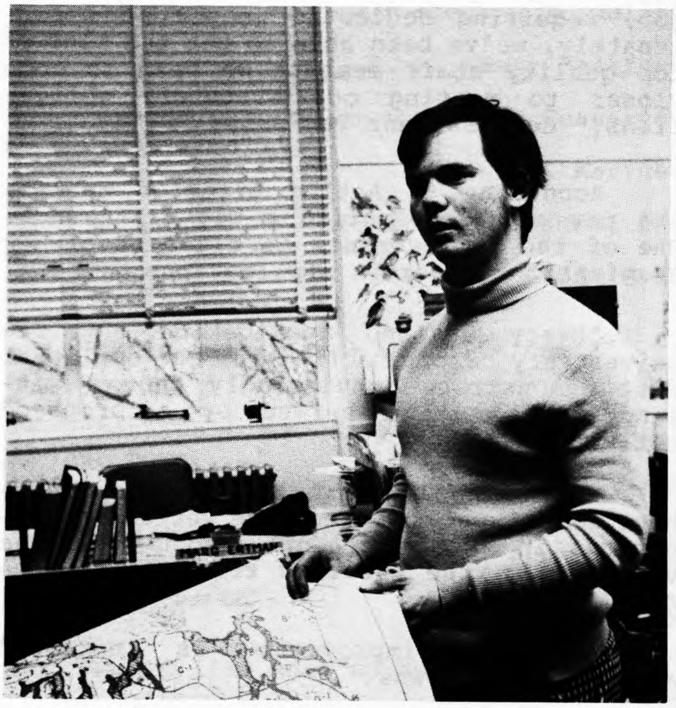
Heading the recently reorganized Water Resources Unit is Acting Director Benjamin A. Warner. Warner attended the University of Connecticut and served in the U.S. Army in Germany for two years during the Korean conflict. He returned home to manage 600 acres of family-owned timberland and operate a small mill. In 1965, he started with the state as an assistant forest ranger and later supervised the maintenance of flood-control structures. When DEP was created, he was promoted to watershed technician and coordinated state, municipal, and federal flood-control programs. He was appointed Acting Director in May of 1977. He is past president of the Southern New England Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Mapping And Survey



Raymond Ladd

As a field engineering aide, Raymond Ladd assists in surveying and updating maps of inland and wetland areas. Other duties include researching land records and assessors' records, locating encroachment lines, and working with engineers on dam inspection. After graduating from Hartford State Technical College in June, 1973, with a certificate in surveying, he worked with a licensed surveyor until he joined DEP in May, 1974, as a maintainer in Region III. He transferred to the Water Resources Unit in October, 1977.



Robert Gregan

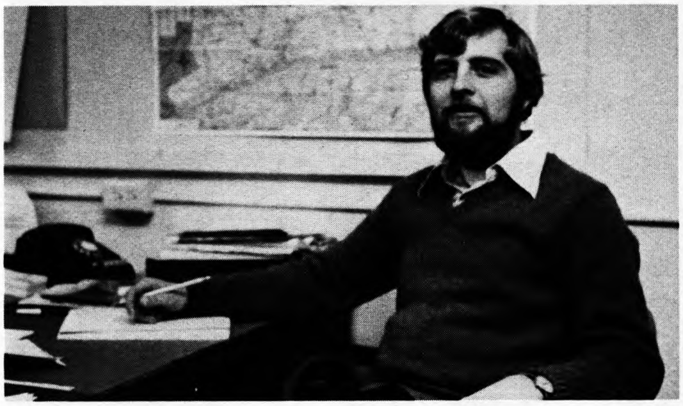
Surveying and mapping are the principal duties of Robert Gregan, who majored in land surveying at Hartford State Technical College, from which he graduated in 1976. After graduation, he worked for L.J. Electric Company for a year. He started working for Water Resources Unit of DEP in October, 1977 as an engineering aide. His work involves field inspection of sites, locating boundaries, searching records, and upgrading existing maps of inland and tidal wetlands.

Wetlands Management Section

Tidal Wetlands, Structures, And Dredging

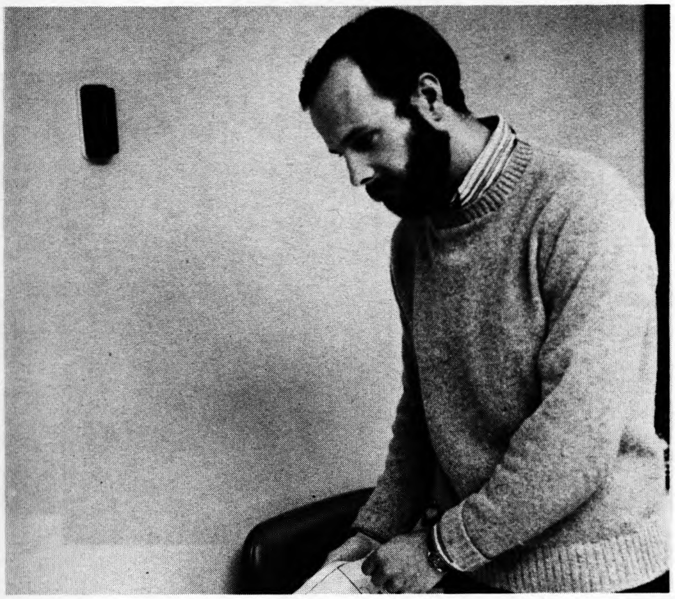
Denis Cunningham

Administration of structures, dredging, and tidal wetlands programs is Denis Cunningham's responsibility. A senior environmental analyst, he joined the former Water and Related Resources Unit of DEP in 1974, after acquiring a Master of Philosophy degree in ecology and evolution at Yale. In September of 1975, he was transferred to the Water Compliance Unit, where he worked on abating pollution of Long Island Sound and developed a program for managing disposal of dredged materials. In October, 1977, he was reassigned to the Water Resources Unit.



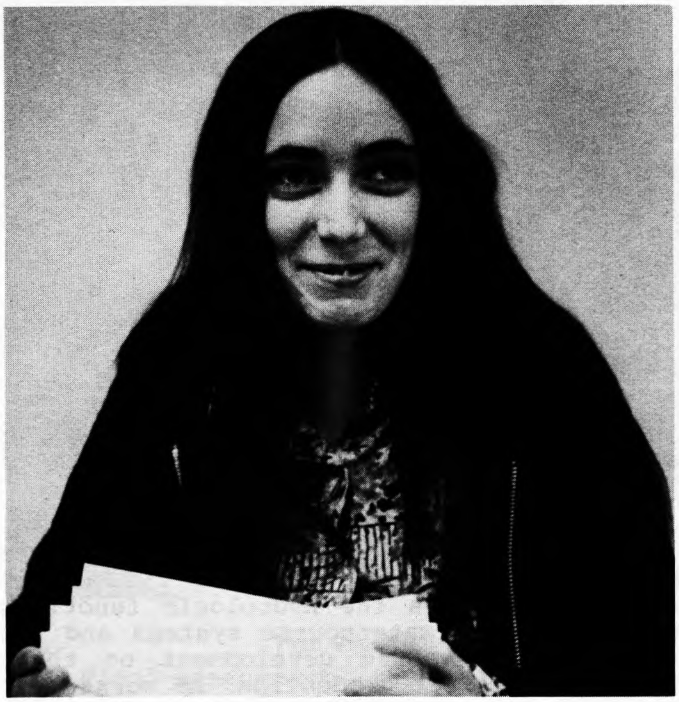
Frederick Huntley

With a B.A. in marine biology from Roger Williams College in May, 1977, Frederick Huntley's duties as an environmental analyst trainee include assessing the impact on flora and fauna of proposed projects requiring tidal wetlands or structures and dredging permits. His experience includes work as a research assistant in DEP marine projects during college summer vacations. He joined the Water Resources Unit of DEP in October, 1977 as an environmental analyst trainee in the Connecticut Careers trainee program.



John Jeffrey

Investigation of possible violations in tidal wetlands, and structures and dredging statutes are a major part of John Jeffrey's duties as field inspector. After earning a B.S. in zoology from the University of Connecticut in 1976, John worked as a consulting zoologist for the Research Corporation of New England from July, 1976, to April, 1977. He joined DEP's Fish and Water Life Unit as a research assistant in April, 1977. He transferred to the Water Resources Unit in October, 1977.

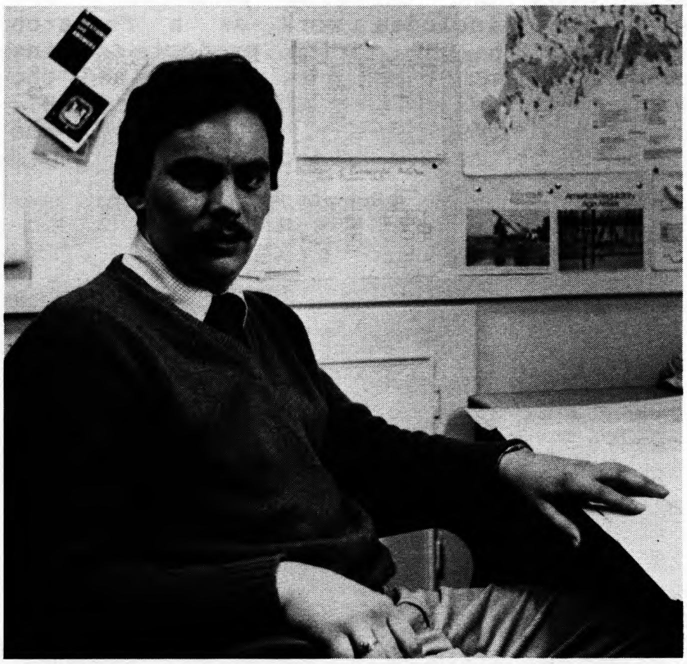


Karla Bengtson

Karla Bengtson is a typist in the Water Resources Unit. She joined DEP in October, 1977, after completing vocational training in the CETA Clerical Training Program in September, 1977. She attended Hartford Public High School and graduated from the college preparatory course in June, 1974.

Thomas Turick

With a background in environmental planning and analysis, Thomas Turick serves as acting chief of the Inland Wetlands Section. He joined Water Resources Unit in April, 1977 as administrator of Inland Wetlands. Prior to that, he served as senior environmental analyst in DEP's Information and Education Section, where he was editor of the "Citizens' Bulletin." He joined DEP in October, 1975 as a member of the Planning and Coordination Unit. He served there for one year, working on recreation and open space planning and environmental impact review. He earned a B.A. in economics from Boston College in 1970, an M.A. in teaching from University of Pittsburgh in 1971, and an M.A. in land-use economics from the University of Maine in 1975.

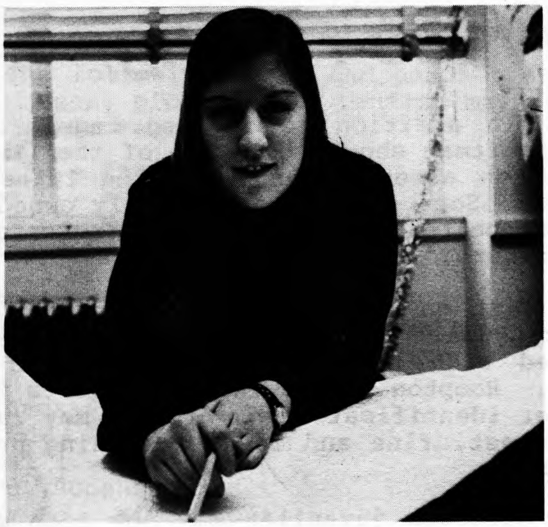


Paul Burgess

A civil engineer with a degree from the University of Connecticut in 1973, Paul Burgess evaluates the hydrologic functions of wetland and watercourse systems and the effects of proposed development on these functions. After graduation, he worked for the Department of Transportation as a field construction engineer on highway projects and planning and designing of transportation systems. He started with the Water Resources Unit, DEP, in August, 1976, as an engineer intern. In November of 1977 he was upgraded to civil engineer, Class I and is working for a graduate degree in environmental engineering at the University of Connecticut.

Steven Tessitore

After receiving his B.S. in plant and soil science from the University of Rhode Island in 1975, Steven F. Tessitore continued his studies and received his M.S. in forest soil science from the same institution in 1977. He did soil and water quality research in watersheds for the Department of Forestry of the University of Massachusetts from 1975 to 1977. In October, 1977, he joined the DEP Water Resources Unit as soils scientist in the Inland Wetlands Section. He compiles soils data for use in wetland interpretations, prepares soil maps, and performs field inspections.



Margaret Ertman

As an environmental analyst trainee, Margaret Ertman conducts field investigations, evaluates permit applications, and lends inland wetlands assistance to Connecticut towns as needed. She started with the Water Resources Unit in October, 1977. She received a B.A. in biology from the University of Connecticut in 1974, and worked for Stearns Roger Engineering in Colorado for six months in 1975 as a terrestrial biologist. She received a secondary teacher certificate from Metropolitan State College in Denver in 1977.

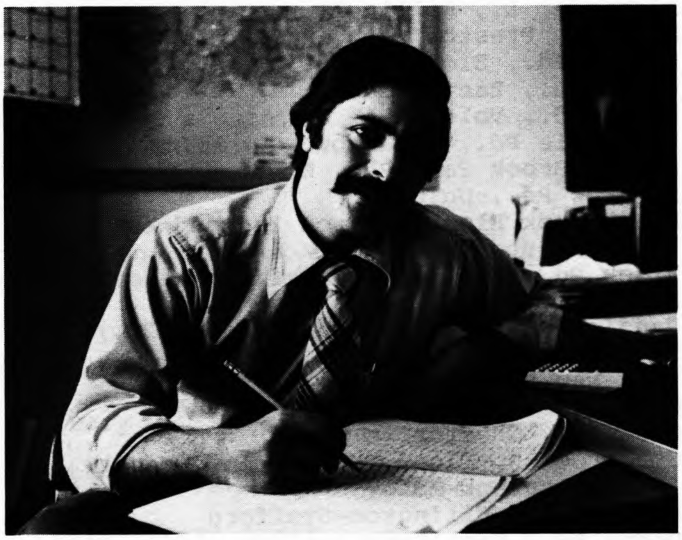
Marla Palshaw

With a B.S. in biology from the University of Montana in 1976, Marla Palshaw worked as a teacher of nature studies to elementary school children during the summer following graduation. She started to work for DEP's Water Compliance Unit in September, 1977. There her work included biological monitoring. She transferred to the Water Resources Unit in October, 1977, and works as a field inspector for the Inland Wetlands Section, investigating possible violations and reports on permit applications.

Flood Management Section

Robert Sonnichsen

A senior civil engineer, Robert Sonnichsen administers programs concerned with stream channel encroachment and low-flow augmentation. He inspects existing dams for safety and makes safety evaluations of plans for new dams. He also provides technical assistance on beach and shore erosion and flood control programs, and on all other water resources activities. A '74 graduate of University of Connecticut with a B.S.E. in civil engineering, Sonnichsen started with DEP as a dam inspector in March of 1974. He was promoted to civil engineer in January of 1977 and upgraded to senior civil engineer in October of 1977.



Paul Biscuti

Flood-management technology is the specialty of Paul Biscuti, a 1976 graduate of University of Connecticut in civil engineering. Biscuti started as an engineering intern with the DEP Natural Resources Center, January, 1977. Moving to the Water Resouces Unit in November, 1977, he has assisted in applying the latest hydrologic and hydraulics methods to flood-protection programs. He serves as a civil engineer, Class I, in his new position.

For Winter Sport, Try Ice Fishing

Winter fishing offers both excellent sport and fresh fish for the skillet. Most Connecticut lakes and ponds are legally open to ice fishing until Feburary 28, 1978 and several remain open until March 31.

Deputy Commissioner Theodore B. Bampton reminds fishermen to exercise good judgment and reasonable caution in gauging ice conditions at the state's many lakes.

"Be sure that the ice is thick enough to support your weight. A fall through the ice can be fatal," he said.

Deputy Commissioner Bampton also said that fishermen have the responsibility to know the laws and regulations that apply to specific fishing areas. DEP's 1978 Abstract of Laws and Regulations: Hunting, Trapping and Sport Fishing and list of lakes and ponds open to winter fishing printed below, will provide much of the necessary information.

"In addition to fishing regulations, the sportsman should be aware of the limitations on access to some of the lakes and ponds. Some areas are privately owned and cannot be reached without the permission of the owners," Bampton said.

Fish may be taken with hand-held jigs or tip-ups. All tip-ups must be clearly marked with the name and address of the user. Bampton warned that failure to place proper identification on tip-ups may result in arrest, fine and loss of fishing privileges.

Although juveniles may now fish without a licensed adult, they are limited to two tip-ups or hand-held jigs.

Deputy Commissioner Bampton also reminded all ice fishermen that fish they catch are eligible for the Trophy Fish Awards Program if they meet the qualifications. For further information contact the Fisheries Unit, DEP, State Office Building, Room 255, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.

Lakes and Ponds Open to Fishing Until February 28, 1978

The following lakes and ponds are open to fishing until midnight, Feburary 28, 1978.

Alexander L., Killingly
Amos L., Preston
Barber Pd., Bloomfield
Bashan L., East Haddam
Beach Pd., Voluntown*
Beachdale Pd., Voluntown
Beaver Brook Park Pd., Windham
Bigelow Pd., Union
Black Rock Flood Control Impoundment,
    Watertown
Black Pd., Meriden-Middlefield
Black Pd., Woodstock
Candlewood L. (including Squantz Pd.),
    Danbury-New Milford-Sherman-
    New Fairfield-Brookfield
Cedarcrest Boy Scout Pd., Orange
Cedar L., Chester
Colebrook R. Flood Control Impoundment,
    Colebrook-Mass.
Crystal L., Ellington-Stafford
Dodge Pd., East Lyme
East Twin L., Salisbury
Gardner L., Salem-Montville-Bozrah
Hancock Brook Impoundment, Waterbury
Highland L., Winchester
Higganum Res., Haddam
Hop Brook Flood Control, Middlebury
Horse Pd., Salem
Howells Pd., Hartland
Keach Pd., Thompson-Rhode Island*
Lake of Isles, North Stonington
Lantern Hill Pd., Ledyard-No. Stonington
Little Pd., Thompson
Long Pd., Ledyard-No. Stonington
Mad River Flood Control Pool, Winchester
Mashapaug L., Union
Mohawk Pd., Cornwall-Goshen
Moosup Pd., Plainfield
Mt. Tom Pd., Morris-Litchfield
Muddy Pd., Woodstock, Mass.
Naubesatuck L., Mansfield-Chaplin-Windham
Northfield Brook Impoundment, Litchfield
Pataconk L., Chester
Perry Pd., Thompson, Mass.
Pine Acres L., Hampton
Pocotopaug L., East Hampton
Quassapaug L., Woodbury-Middlebury
Rogers L., Lyme-Old Lyme
Roseland L., Woodstock
Shaw L. (Hayward L.), East Haddam
Somersville Mill Pd., Somers
Southford Falls Pd., Oxford-Southbury
Stratton Brook Park Pd., Simsbury
Tankerhoosen L., Vernon
Tyler Pd., Goshen
Wauregan Res., Killingly
West Brank Res., Hartland-Colebrook
West Hill Pd., New Hartford-Barkhamsted
West Side Pd., Goshen
Whitney Flood Control Pool, Stafford
Wyassup L., No. Stonington

*Rhode Island-Connecticut Border Lake -- Check Abstract for legal lengths and limits and other restrictions.

Lakes and Ponds Open to Fishing Until March 31, 1978

The following lakes and ponds remain open to fishing until midnight, March 31, 1978. Bass, pickerel and panfish may be taken in these waters, but trout may not be taken after February 28.

Avery Pd., Preston
Bantam L., Morris-Litchfield
Beseck L., Middlefield
Billings L., No. Stonington
Blue L., No. Stonington
Bog Meadow Res., Norwich
Bolton L. (Willimantic Res.), Bolton-Coventry-Vernon
Bolton Notch Pd., Bolton
Breakneck Pd., Union
Burr Pd., Torrington
Crystal L., Middletown
Dog Pd., Goshen
Dooley Pd., Middletown
Eagleville L., Coventry-Mansfield
Glasgo Pd., Griswold
Gortons L., East Lyme
Halls Pd., Eastford-Ashford
Hampton Res., Hampton-Eastford
Hatch Pd., Kent
Hodge Pd., Voluntown
Holbrook Pd., Hebron
Hopeville Pd., Griswold
Killingly Pd., Killingly-R.I.
Mamanasco L., Ridgefield
Manitook L. (Cranberry Pd.), Granby*
Moodus Res., East Haddam
Morey Pd., Union
Mudge Pd., Sharon
North Farms Res., Wallingford
Northfield Cutlery Company Pd., Litchfield
Pachaug Pd., Griswold
Park Pd., Winchester
Pataganset L., East Lyme
Pickerel Pd., Colchester
Powers L., East Lyme
Quaddick Res., Thompson
Rainbow Res., Windsor
Silver L., Berlin-Meriden
Stafford Res., Stafford
Terramuggus L., Marlborough
Tetreault Pd., Killingly
Waramaug L., Kent-Washington-Warren
Waungumbaug L. (Coventry L.), Coventry
West Twin L., Salisbury
Williams Pd., Lebanon
Winchester L., Winchester
Winnemaug L., Watertown
Wood Creek Pd., Norfolk

*Ice fishing allowed Saturdays and Sundays only.

No-Limit Lakes

On the following lakes, there is no daily limit on bass, pickerel or panfish, but minimum legal lengths apply. Fishing is open through March 31.

Housatonic Lake: Shelton-Derby-Monroe-Oxford-Seymour
Lake Lillinonah: Brookfield-Bridgewater-Newtown-Southbury-New Milford*
Lake Zoar: Monroe-Oxford-Newtown-Southbury*

*State Health Commissioner Douglas Lloyd last summer issued a warning against eating fish taken from these two lakes due to possible PCB contamination.

Rivers

There is no closed season on the Connecticut River and many of the other large rivers in the State. Northern Pike may be taken after November 30. See the Abstract for details.

Streams

All streams remain open for fishing through February 28, 1978.

Minimum Legal Lengths and Creel Limits

Species	Minimum Length	Daily Creel Limit
Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass	12 in.	6
Pan Fish	None	No Limit
Chain Pickerel	15 in.	6
Northern Pike	Closed Season on Lakes and Ponds	
Smelt	None	50
Trout, Charr and Kokanee	None	8 total, no more than 5 trout

coastal area management
71 capitol avenue hartford, conn. 06115

CAM NEWS

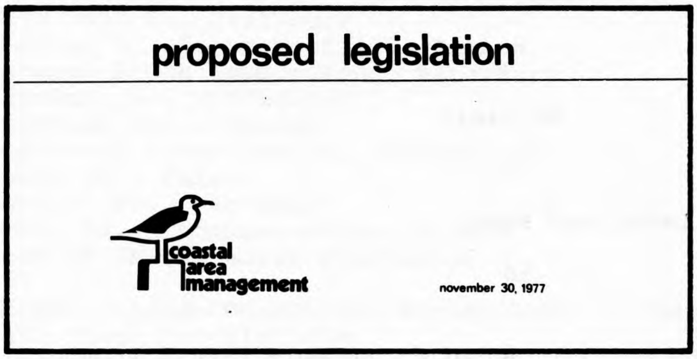
CAM Board Releases Draft Legislation

A discussion draft of legislation for a coastal area management program has recently been released for public review and comment by the Coastal Area Management Advisory Board. After a 2-month public review period, the CAM Board will submit revised final legislation to the General Assembly in February.

The legislation contains the new or amended legal authority necessary to create a coastal management program for Connecticut--with the objective of protecting and enhancing both economic and environmental coastal resources. It will provide a fundamental piece of the final coastal management program which will be drafted and sent to Washington for approval in 1978. No new agencies or permit programs for the coastal area are being proposed in the bill. Rather, the legislation attempts to improve and coordinate laws and regulations already on the books by modifying and strengthening state and local authority to provide a basis for coastal management.

A strong working partnership between the state and the coastal towns is the key. The bill would grant coastal municipalities the authority to implement their own coastal management programs. Zoning laws would be amended to enable them to adopt coastal management plans through existing regulatory procedures within the local planning and zoning commissions. The state would develop regulations and model ordinances to guide local implementation and would make available funds and technical assistance.

At the state level, existing regulatory jurisdiction within DEP would be utilized to implement coastal management (e.g., programs for tidal wetlands, structures in navigable waters, dredging, and water pollution). The legislation strengthens this jurisdiction, where necessary; it adds tidal wetlands to the list of programs already enforceable by the assessment of civil penalties; it specifically allows the DEP Commissioner to prepare regulations for the tidal wetlands program; and it requires the DEP Commissioner to examine relevant DEP regulatory programs to ensure that coastal resources are being adequately protected and to further coordinate and clarify permit procedures.



proposed legislation

coastal area management

november 30, 1977

In addition to specific guidelines for the state-local partnership for coastal management implementation, the legislation includes provisions which require:

- coordination of state and federal permit programs to reduce duplication;
- that federal and other state agencies' actions affecting the coastal area be in conformance with coastal management goals and policies;
- the establishment of a Port Advisory Committee to investigate the opportunities for enhancing Connecticut's major ports; and
- the establishment of a Recreational Advisory Committee to examine ways to improve recreational opportunities in the coastal area.

The legislation is the result of three years of effort by the CAM Program staff and Advisory Board, which is composed of representatives of the general public, coastal regional planning agencies and state agencies. The problems addressed and the solutions proposed are not based solely on technical information. The bill is also the result of an effort to include the perceptions and opinions of local officials and citizens. Over the past 18 months a number of public meetings have been held. The CAM staff is now meeting with the local officials in each of the 36 coastal towns, and public meetings on the legislation are planned for early 1978. The opinions of citizens and officials will be incorporated into the legislation before it is finalized.

If you would like a copy of the public meetings, contact the CAM Program, 71 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. Telephone: 566-7404.

Editor's Note: the CAM Program publishes Land's End, a quarterly newsletter about coastal issues and CAM activities. If you wish to receive Land's End, which is available free of charge, contact the CAM Program at 71 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06115 - telephone 566-7404.

Mrs. Everlene McKeller

DEP Employee Wins Award

Mrs. Everlene McKellar of DEP's Natural Resources Center has received special recognition from the Urban League of Greater Hartford for her demonstrated initiative, motivation and desire to achieve over personal adversity and for her outstanding attributes as trainee and employee of the Department of Environmental Protection. The recognition came in the form of an award presented by the League's Economic Development and Employment Committee at its annual Equal Opportunity Day Dinner.

Mrs. McKellar Joined the DEP staff through the federally sponsored Work Incentive Now (WIN) program in May, 1975. Since that time, she has been assigned to the Cooperative Water Resources Program conducted jointly by the Natural Resources Center and the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Mrs. McKellar's supervisor, Dr. Hugo Thomas, Director of DEP's Natural Resources Center, said, "It has been an inspiring experience to have an individual, hired through this type of program, demonstrate the initiative to make a significant contribution to our program. Everlene has become an indispensible part of our unit and is constantly relied on for her sound judgment and her ability to follow through on assignments."

Her daily work involves a variety of activities, ranging from making measurements of certain water conditions at stream sites, to maintaining hydrologic data files on a current basis. She is also responsible for processing and computer storage of all digital tapes from field instruments.

In his letter of nomination, DEP Commissioner Stanley J. Pac said, "All of the professional staff who have day-to-day contact with Everlene unanimously agree that she has an outstanding personality and is a delight to work with. I'm sure you will agree this is probably the greatest asset one can have in any working situation."

Commenting on the award, Council H. Dixson, Deputy Director of the Urban League said, "This award to Mrs. McKellar is particularly significant since it is the first time an employee of any state agency has been recognized by the Urban League for personal achievement."

THE URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER HARTFORD
Presents to
Everlene McKellar

The Equal Opportunity Day Dinner is an annual program of the Urban League of Greater Hartford. It is scheduled each November to commemorate Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and its call for re-dedication to the idea of equal opportunity for all. This year's dinner was held on November 29.

John B. Stewart, Sr. of the State Labor Department was recognized for his dedication in providing support services in the manpower area, particularly for parolees and other ex-offenders.

David R. Rogers, United Bank and Trust Company was honored for services to the Church Academy, another Urban League program, and for continued supporting efforts toward the achievement of the goals of the League's programs.

Other awards were presented to the Southern New England Telephone Company and its Northern Area Vice President, Evald C. Gustavson, and the Connecticut Savings and Loan Association and Edward J. Barlow, Jr., President of the only black-owned and operated bank in Connecticut.

Collective recognitiion was given to the Aetna Insurance Company, Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and The Society for Savings for their corporate support and committment to affirmative action.

The Urban League of Greater Hartford, Inc. was created in 1964 and is one of 109 affiliates of the 66-year old National Urban League, Inc.

208 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

209 COURT ST., MIDDLETOWN, CT. 06457 347-3700
By Joseph M. Rinaldi, 208 Public Participation Assistant

Lake Eutrophication Special Study:

Part 1

The Connecticut 208 Program is conducting a series of individual special studies throughout the state which are aimed at specific water quality problems. Two of these studies are investigating the problem of "lake eutrophication," the natural aging process in a lake caused by an overabundance of nutrients and filling-in by sediments. This month's article will focus on the Lake Waramaug Special Study; next month the Lake Coventry/Lake Columbia Special Study will be highlighted.

Lake Waramaug, located in the towns of Kent, Warren and Washington, is Connecticut's second largest natural lake. It has a surface area of approximately 672 acres and a watershed of 14 square miles. The lake is a major recreational attraction in Northwest Connecticut with five major inns or commercial establishments surrounding it, as well as a golf course, two town beaches, and Lake Waramaug State Park, which accommodates 110,000 swimmers, campers and picnickers each year.

At present, Lake Waramaug is classified as "eutrophic," and its rate of "eutrophication" has been on the increase over the past 35 to 40 years. Characteristics of an "eutrophic" lake are high concentrations of plant nutrients, excessive algal and other aquatic plant growth, loss of oxygen in deeper water, discolored (turbid) water, and foul taste and odor. Lakes in an advanced state of eutrophication become less desirable than younger lakes for commercial and recreational purposes, and property values along their shorelines decline accordingly.

In a natural state, the eutrophication process occurs very slowly - literatlly over a period of thousands of years. But man's activities can speed up the process drastically. The Lake Waramaug Special Study seeks to establish the degree to which man is accelerating the Lake's eutrophication in order to produce a realistic, long-term land and water management plan aimed at reducing undesirable nutrient and sediment in-flow, thereby slowing the rate of unnatural, or cultural, eutrophication.

It was for this purpose that a group of concerned citizens banded together in 1975 to form the Lake Waramaug Task Force. Composed of private citizens and representatives from official boards and commissions of the three lake-bordering towns, the Task Force is now an official committee of the Northwestern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, and as such, oversees the formulation, execution and public relations of the special study.

During the past summer the Task Force carried out an extensive survey among the Lake's residents in order to determine the land use practices now affecting the Lake, such as sewage disposal, drinking water supply, fertilizer and detergent use, etc. The survey achieved an overwhelming 90% response. An extensive stream and groundwater study, agriculture practices study, and erosion and sedimentation study were also carried out. The data from these efforts is now being tabulated.

The Connecticut 208 Program is especially interested in the results of the Lake Waramaug Study for several reasons. Because many of Connecticut's lakes are now considered "eutrophic," there is a pressing need to understand how man's land use in lake watersheds affects lake water quality. In too many instances the eutrophication problem receives short-term, "cosmetic" treatments, such as copper sulphate applications, which are relatively expensive and do not eliminate the cause of the problem. Until we more fully understand the nature of the land use impact, it will be impossible to evolve long range, lakes management controls which will insure the future quality of Connecticut's 6,000 lakes and ponds.

The outputs of this study will be:

A. Slide Show: The Task Force has prepared an interesting audio-visual presentation highlighting the study which is available to the public. Contact Carol Euell at Northwestern Regional Planning Agency (868-7341) for details.

B. Map: Sites of Erosion and Sedimentation Within the Lake Waramaug Watershed. October, 1977

C. Report: Non-Point Source Pollution Assessment - Lake Waramaug Watershed. April, 1978

D. Report: Lake Waramaug Study Testing and Results. May, 1978

E. Interim Report: Summary of Conservation Measures, Regulatory Controls, and Institutional Mechanisms Available to Minimize Non-Point Source Pollution in Lake Waramaug. May, 1978

F. Report: Proposed Watershed Management Program for Lake Waramaug. August, 1978

G. Workshop: Proposed Lake Waramaug Management. September, 1978

Permits Denied

Water Resources

Inland Wetlands

December 6
Vincent Verna, Application No. 470
Permit denied to conduct a regulated activity within a wetland and watercourse area in the Town of Wallingford.

Permits Issued

Air Compliance

October 3
Leasetex Systems, Inc.
Permit to operate a boiler in the Town of Branford.

October 13
Boise Cascade Corporation
Permit to construct two boilers in the Town of Milford.

October 21
New Haven Terminal, Inc.
Permit to construct a gasoline storage tank in the Town of East Haven.

October 31
Pfizer, Inc.
Permit to construct a pneumatic conveyor in the Town of Groton.

November 30
Ashland Oil, Inc.
Permit to construct a cement silo in the Town of Old Saybrook.

November 30
Ashland Oil, Inc.
Permit to construct a concrete batcher in the Town of Old Saybrook.

Water Compliance

October 31
Raybestos Manhattan
Permit, with conditions, to discharge top water from the dewatering of metallic sludge to the Housatonic River watershed in the town of Shelton.

November 7
Stanley P. Rockwell Company
Permit, with conditions, to discharge wastewaters to the Connecticut River watershed in the city of Hartford.

November 7
GAR Electroforming
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated-metal finishing wastewaters to the Still River Watershed in the City of Danbury.

November 7
The Barnes Group, Inc.
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated oil bearing wastewater, boiler blowdown, and non-contact cooling water to Pequabuck River Watershed in the Town of Bristol.

November 15
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company
Permit, with conditions, to discharge 1,000 gallons per day of treated metal finishing wastewater to Hockanum River Watershed in the Town of Vernon.

November 15
Sealectro Corporation
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated metal finishing wastewaters to Steele Brook Watershed in the Town of Watertown.

November 15
Waterbury Rolling Mills, Inc.
P.O. Box 550
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated pickling wastes to Naugatuck River Watershed in the City of Waterbury.

November 30
Bryant Electric Company
Permit, with conditions, to discharge 200 gallons per minute of treated metal finishing wastewaters to Long Island Sound Watershed in the City of Bridgeport.

December 12
The Wellswood Estates Foundation, Inc.
Permit, with conditions, to discharge 600 gallons per day of treated domestic sewage to the Salmon River Watershed in the Town of Hebron.

December 22
Lydall, Inc.
Permit, with conditions to discharge paper board wastewater to the Hockanum River Watershed in the Town of Manchester.

December 22
A.E. Aubin Company
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated pickling wastewater to the Hockanum River Watershed in the Town of Manchester.

December 22
Woodridge Lake Sewer District
Permit, with conditions, to discharge treated municipal sewage to the Bantam River Watershed in the Town of Goshen.

December 22
Arcola Wire Company
Permit, with conditions, to discharge an average of 5,000 gallons per month of treated metal finishing wastewater to the Quinnipiac River Watershed in the Town of Branford.

Water Resources

Encroachments

December 12
SMS Architects
Permit to construct a two-story office building riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Norwalk River in the Town of Wilton.

Inland Wetlands

December 6
Sterling Sewer Authority, No. 77-IW-166
Permit with conditions to install a municipal sewage collection system in inland wetlands in the Town of Sterling.

December 6
Simon & Lawrence Mendleson, No. 77-167
Permit, with conditions, to construct a culvert discharge pipe into an inland wetland in conjunction with a proposed 5 lot subdivision known as Sentry Hill Estates in the Town of Monroe.

December 20
David T. Young, No. 77-IW-170
Permit, with conditions, to conduct a regulated activity within inland wetlands and watercourses in the Town of Portland. The applicant proposes to clean out a 50'x100' pond on his property.

December 27
Earle E. Belek, No. 77-IW-172
Permit, with conditions, to conduct a regulated activity within inland wetlands and watercourses in the Town of Chaplin. Work consists of the reconstructing and widening of an existing bridge which traverses the Natchaug River.

December 27
Richard & Lorraine Schif, No. 77-IW-173
Permit, with conditions, to conduct a regulated activity within inland wetlands and watercourses in the Town of Stratford. The applicants proposed work consists of the construction of a bridge over Negro Brook immediately south of the Merritt Parkway crossing in Stratford.

January 4
Town of New Milford, No. 77-IW-176
Permit, with conditions, to install 80' of 60" A.C.C.M. pipe with an endwall and riprap to carry a tributary of Great Brook under Littlefield Road in the Town of New Milford.

Structures & Dredging

November 21
Morton B. Kahn, No. SD-7715
Permit to install and maintain a 32' fixed ramp, 26' hinged ramp and two 10' by 24' floats in Indian Harbor at Greenwich.

November 21
City of Norwalk, No. SD-7716
Permit to install and maintain a sewer inlet crossing at Norwalk in accordance with plans dated 6/15/77.

November 21
November 23
The Lord's Point Association, No. SD-77178
Permit to install and maintain a 91' long seawall and a 96' by 8' dock at Lord's Point at Stonington in accordance with plans dated 8/10/77.

November 28
Alvan G. Lampke, No. SD-77174
Permit to install and maintain a 32' fixed ramp, a 26' hinged ramp and two 10' by 24' floats in Indian Harbor at Greenwich.

January 3
Peter Guille, Jr., No. SD-77121
Permit to construct, install and maintain a pile and timber pier 160' by 6' and 6 piles at Osbrook Point in Stonington.

January 4
Coast Wise Marine Corporation, No. SD-77119
Permit to install and maintain styrofoam-supported floats in the Saugatuck River at Westport in accordance with plans dated February 1976.

Tidal Wetlands

Alvan G. Lampke, No. 72
Permit to conduct a regulated activity within the established bounds of the tidal wetlands known as Ecological Unit 1-1-14, Parcel 102, Greenwich. The proposed regulated activity consists of spanning the wetlands with a dock and float.

DEP Citizens' Bulletin

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European Praying Mantis, State Insect

By John F. Anderson

The 4th-grade class of the Center Road School in Vernon believed that it was time for Connecticut to honor an insect along with the State flower, bird, animal, and tree. They also wanted to understand more fully the operation and responsiveness of government. Thus, they met with their Representative, Chester W. Morgan, who, along with Rep. Robert M. Walsh of Coventry, introduced a bill designating a praying mantis as the State insect. Although confronted with some opposition, the bill ultimately passed. Gov. Ella T. Grasso traveled to the school to sign the bill into law on May 31, 1977. The European praying mantis, Mantis religiosa Linnaeus, officially became the State insect on October 1, 1977.

Mantids have long fascinated humanity and they continue to do so in Connecticut. Mantids were well known to the ancient Greeks, who gave them a name meaning "prophet." A number of superstitions have arisen because of their unique stance, which is suggestive of prayer. One prophesy says: "When a mantis alights on your hand, you are about to make the acquaintance of a distinquished person; if it alights on your head, a great honor will shortly be conferred upon you." After the Governor's visit, the children who spearheaded the drive to name the state insect may rightfully argue that there may be more to this belief than superstition.

Praying mantids were first found in Connecticut in 1902 when egg masses of the Chinese mantis were collected in New Haven on a plant imported from Japan. The following year a helping hand was extended by a Station entomologist who distributed additional Chinese mantis egg masses in Connecticut. The insect survived and thrives today in the state.

The European praying mantis occurs naturally in northern Africa, southern Europe and temperate Asia. Egg masses attached to nursery stock were introduced accidentally into Rochester, New York, in the 1890's. The eggs hatched and the mantis became established in North America.

The Experiment Station attempted to establish the European praying mantis here in 1903 but the eggs did not hatch. It wasn't until 1951 that the first European mantids were collected in Connecticut. Twenty-six years later this mantis was to become the State insect. No native North American mantids reside here. The Chinese mantis is the larger of the two and normally reaches a length of 3 1/2 inches. The green or brown European mantis averages 2-2 1/2 inches in length.

Mantids have but one generation per year in Connecticut. They pass the winter in the egg stage. The young mantids known as nymphs hatch in late May or in June and mature in 2-3 months after molting several times. Adults may be found from late August into October; all adults die from cold weather, predators, or other causes in the fall.

From the time of hatching, mantids feed entirely on insects or other related invertebrates. Aphids and small flies are favorite foods of small mantids. Large nymphs and adults feed on flies, grasshoppers, butterflies, moths, bees, and other medium- to large-sized insects. They usually wait motionless or sway back and forth on leaves or branches until their prey comes within reach. Occasionally they stalk an unwitting insect. Female mantids often eat the heads of their male partners during mating and devour the remaining part later.

Mantids are symbolic of predatory insects useful in biological and natural control. Unfortunately, they are as apt to feed on the beneficial as on noxious insects, including their own kind. Overall, they are considered to be beneficial. So voracious are they that one wonders if they might better have been named "preying" instead of "praying" mantids.

Large mantids collected in late summer are relatively easy to maintian in a glass jar covered with screening. Sticks or a small houseplant will provide a suitable stand. Sand on the bottom and blotting paper on one of the sides will provide additional walking and clinging surfaces. Water should be sprinkled on the screen or given to the mantis with a medicine dropper daily. Houseflies, grasshoppers or other live insects may be fed to the mantis through a small hole in the screen which should be plugged with cotton. Young mantids must be kept in a jar where the relative humidity is 50-70% and require a ready supply of small insects. Cannibalism is not a problem with young mantids unless they are overcrowed or underfed. Larger nymphs and adults should be kept separate. Adults may be kept alive for a month or more.

Suggested Reading

Gurney, A.B. 1951. Praying mantids of the United States: Native and introduced. Smithsonian Report for 1950, pp. 339-363.

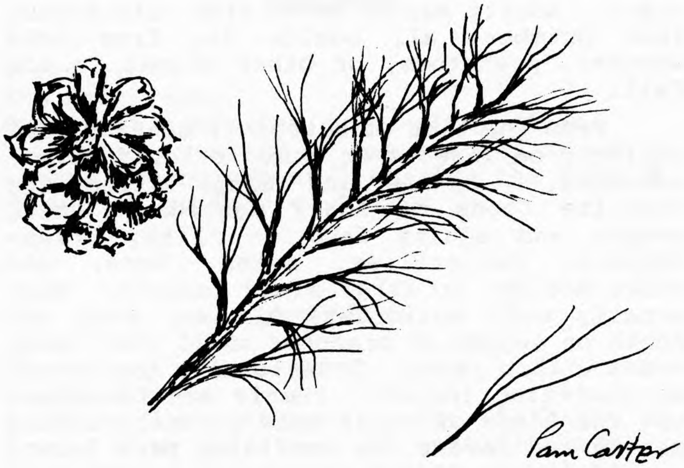
Gurney, A.B. 1972. Praying mantids: Exotic insects in our gardens. Frontiers 36(5): 14-17.

Slingerland, M.V. 1900. The common European praying mantis, a new beneficial insect in America. Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 185: 35-47.

Reprinted from Frontiers of Plant Science, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Trailside Botanizing

by G. Winston Carter



Pitch Pine

(Pinus rigida)

An interesting evergreen which should not go overlooked is the Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida). This pine has three needles in a bundle, as contrasted with the five in a bundle of the white pine. The needles are quite often twisted. It is usually found growing in dry, sandy, or barren soil. It is the predominant pine of Cape Cod, and the New Jersey pine barrens are covered with hundreds of square miles of this coniferous species.

Pitch pine grows very well in the open and is often seen growing in pastures in Central Connecticut. It does not grow well in the forest, probably because it needs a tremendous amount of light and, unlike white pine which is also sun-loving, it cannot reproduce under forest conditions. Few evergreens are capable of sprouting after a fire. Pitch pine is the only one with this capability in the Northeast.

This species of pine also has its picturesque features. The gnarled and drooping effect of its branches at times is an impressive sight, and it has cones which also enhance its appearance. They are often clustered with almost no stalk. Their protective scales are characterized as thin and flat with a recurved prickle. These cones remain attached to the branches several years, non-living and black, having dropped their seeds much earlier.

Pitch pine makes a good firewood and is excellent as a source of charcoal. Some specimens are also suitable for lumber for coarse construction. Since the early history of this country, forests of pitch pine have been exploited for many reasons, especially during the early nineteenth century when large amounts were used as fuel to supply the boilers of wood-burning locomotives.

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State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
State Office Building
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Commissioner: Stanley J. Pac
Director, Info & Ed: Greg Sharp
Layout: Rosemary Gutbrod
Typist: Linda Mrowka
Phone: 566-5524

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